



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/590,608

06/13/2007

Sonya S. Johnson

1391-1622

8969

757 7590 08/04/2010  
BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE  
P.O. BOX 10395  
CHICAGO, IL 60610

EXAMINER

DEES, NIKKI H

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1781

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

08/04/2010

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/590,608	<b>Applicant(s)</b> JOHNSON ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Nikki H. Dees	<b>Art Unit</b> 1781	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1, 8, 11, 13, 15, and 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

3. Claims 1 claim "one or more" cooling agents selected from a group consisting of 2 compounds "and mixtures thereof." If "one or more" agent is suitable for inclusion, it is redundant to list the 2 compounds "and mixtures thereof". By claiming one or more, the claim encompasses mixtures. The examiner suggests either the elimination of the phrase "and mixtures thereof" or changing the "one or more" to "an additional physiological cooling agent selected from the group consisting of" the 2 compounds and mixtures thereof.

4. Claim 8 claims the physiological cooling agents "consist of" menthyl glutarate, *l*-isopulegol and *p*-menthane-3,8-diol. Claim 8 depends from claim 2, where the composition further comprises *l*-menthol. *l*-Menthol is a physiological cooling agent, yet it is not included in the closed group of claim 8. It is unclear what physiological cooling agents are to be present in the confection of claim 8.

Art Unit: 1781

5. Claim 11 claims a confection comprising at least 5 ppm physiological cooling agent. Claim 11 depends from claim 1, which claims the physiological cooling agents menthyl glutarate and at least one of *l*-isopulegol and *p*-menthane-3,8-diol. It is unclear which of these cooling agents must be present at 5 ppm to meet the claim limitation.

For purposes of examination, any combination of the cooling agents present in an amount of at least 5 ppm will be considered to meet the claim.

6. Claim 13 is to a chewing gum. Claim 13 depends from claim 7, to a confection. For purposes of examination, claim 13 will be understood to claim the confection of claim 7 where the chewing gum comprises at least 5 ppm *l*-isopulegol.

7. Claims 15, 22, and 23 are rejected for the same reason as applied to claim 1 with regard to the use of "one or more" and "mixtures thereof". Clarification is required.

8. Claim 20 claims a ratio of physiological cooling agents to menthol. However, menthol is a physiological cooling agent. It is unclear why menthol is not included as a physiological cooling agent. For purposes of examination, the ratio will be interpreted as the ratio of the amount of the combination of any menthyl glutarate, *l*-isopulegol, and *p*-menthane-3,8-diol present to the amount of menthol present in the composition.

9. Claim 21 is rejected for the same reason as applied to claim 20.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

Art Unit: 1781

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

11. Claims 1, 2, 7, 11-16, 18, 19, 23-25, 28-33, 36 and 37 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Johnson et al. (US 2004/0141927).

The applied reference has common inventors with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention “by another,” or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

12. Regarding claims 1, 2, 7 and 14, Johnson et al. teach cooling compositions comprising menthyl glutarate and isopulegol. The composition further comprises menthol. The composition may also comprise menthyl succinate, menthyl lactate, and other known physiological cooling agents [012]. The cooling composition is taught for inclusion in chewing gum (Examples 8 and 10).

13. Regarding claims 11-13, the cooling composition is included in the chewing gum in amounts to provide at least 5 ppm isopulegol and 25 ppm physiological cooling agent (e.g. Cooling Agent D in Example 1).

Art Unit: 1781

14. Regarding claims 15 and 16, Johnson et al. teach cooling flavor compositions comprising menthyl glutarate, isopulegol and menthyl succinate (e.g. Cooling Agents M and O).

15. Regarding claim 18, the cooling compositions are taught for use in confections [0006].

16. Regarding claim 19, the cooling composition may further comprise menthol (Examples 8 and 10).

17. Regarding claims 23-25, 36, and 37, Johnson et al. teach a chewing gum composition comprising gum base, bulking and sweetening agents, and flavoring agent falling within the claimed ranges (Tables 1 and 2). Specific cooling agents comprise menthyl glutarate and isopulegol in a ratio of 1:1 (Cooling Agents D and M).

18. Regarding claims 28-33, Johnson et al. teach cooling compositions comprising menthyl glutarate, isopulegol and menthyl succinate (Cooling Agents M and O). The cooling compositions are taught to be included in confections [0006].

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

19. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 1781

20. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

21. Claims 1-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolf (WO 99/13734) in view of Shiroyama et al. (6,328,982) and Pelan et al. (WO 03/043431) with evidence provided by "GRAS Flavoring Substances 20" (Food Technology. 2001. GRAS Flavoring Substances. Vol. 55. pp. 34-48) and "GRAS Flavoring Substances 21" (Food Technology. 2003. GRAS Flavoring Substances. Vol. 57. pp. 46-59).

22. Regarding claims 1, 7, and 30, Wolf et al. teach a confection in the form of a chewing gum comprising physiological cooling agents. Specific cooling agents taught for inclusion in the invention include isopulegol (i.e. 2-isopropenyl-5-methylcyclohexanol) (p. 17 lines 6-7).

23. Regarding claim 2, the confection of Wolf et al. comprises menthol.

Art Unit: 1781

24. Regarding claims 3-6, Wolf teaches the treatment of the cooling agents to control their release by methods including encapsulation in the form of spray-drying and fluid bed coating, as well as extrusion (p. 8 lines 10-21).

25. Regarding claims 9, 10, and 22, Wolf et al. teach the physiological cooling agents present in a coating on a chewing gum (i.e. confection) (p. 8 lines 29-30).

26. Regarding claims 11-13, the composition of Wolf et al. comprises at least 0.001% (i.e. 10 ppm), preferably more than 0.01% (100 ppm) cooling agent (p. 19 lines 4-7).

27. Regarding claims 14 and 16, additional cooling agents taught for inclusion in the invention of Wolf et al. include all of the cooling agents of claims 14 and 16 (pp. 16 and 17).

28. Regarding claims 18 and 33, the confection of Wolf et al. comprises a flavor in combination with the cooling agent (p. 19 lines 8-12)

29. Regarding claim 19, the composition further comprises menthol (p. 20 lines 1-6).

30. Regarding claims 20 and 21 to the ratio of physiological cooling agents to menthol, Wolf et al. teach that it is desirable to reduce the amount of menthol in a cooling composition to reduce the bitterness associated with high levels of menthol. Yet the menthol should not be replaced entirely, as it has distinct properties which are not found in other cooling agents (p. 27 lines 13-18). Wolf et al. go on to teach preferably about 50 to 70% menthol in their cooling composition (p. 32 lines 10-20).

31. Regarding claims 23 and 36, Wolf et al. teach a chewing gum composition comprising

a) about 5% to about 95% gum base;

- b) about 5% to about 95% bulking agent and sweetening agent; and
- c) about 0.1 to about 10% flavoring agent

where the flavoring agent comprises physiological cooling agents (claim 41).

32. Regarding claims 29, 32, 35, and 37, the physiological cooling agents present in the chewing gum of Wolf et al. further comprise menthyl succinate (claim 43).

33. Wolf et al. are silent as to their physiological cooling components comprising menthyl glutarate and p-menthane-3,8-diol, and compositions specifically requiring these compounds as in instant claims 1, 8, 15, 28, 31 and 34. They are also silent as to ratios of menthol to cooling agents as required by claims 24-27.

34. Pelan et al. teach menthyl glutarate as a physiological cooling agent (p. 4 lines 21-26).

35. Shiroyama et al. teach p-menthane-3,8-diol as a physiological cooling agent (Abstract).

36. It would have been obvious to include menthyl glutarate and p-menthane-3,8-diol as physiological cooling agents in the composition of Wolf et al. as “[I]t is prima facie obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose.... [T]he idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art.” *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980). MPEP § 2144.06(I).

37. Further, it is noted that menthyl glutarate (FEMA 4006) and p-menthane-3,8-diol (FEMA 4053) did not achieve GRAS status until 2001 and 2003, respectively, after the

Art Unit: 1781

invention of Wolf et al. As the compositions of Wolf et al. are intended to be chewed or otherwise consumed, one of ordinary skill would not have been inclined to include in the composition cooling compounds that were not GRAS.

38. Additional motivation for the inclusion of menthyl glutarate in the invention of Wolf et al. comes from the fact that all of menthyl glutarate, menthyl lactate and menthyl succinate are menthyl esters. As menthyl lactate and menthyl succinate are preferred cooling compounds taught for use in the invention of Wolf et al., it would have been obvious to utilize other menthyl esters known to be cooling compounds in the invention of Wolf et al.

39. It is known in the art that different cooling agents have different cooling intensities, cooling durations, and flavor profiles. Wolf et al. teach nearly 300 different formulations of cooling compositions and confections comprising the compositions, indicating that varying the amounts of the different components present in cooling compositions is part of the routine of one of ordinary skill in the art.

40. The improvement claimed by the instant invention, wherein cooling compounds not previously disclosed in the prior art of Wolf et al., but known in the art at the time of the instant invention as cooling compounds, are employed for their intended use as cooling compositions where an extensive number of cooling compositions are taught to be suitable is considered to be no more than a predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions.

41. Regarding the ratios of the cooling components as required by claims 24 and 25, it would have been obvious to provide cooling compounds including menthyl glutarate (a

Art Unit: 1781

menthyl ester) and isopulegol in the cooling compositions of Wolf et al. at a 1:1 ratio, as Wolf et al. teach menthyl esters (e.g. menthyl lactate) in 1:1 combinations with other cooling agents (e.g. Table 5). As noted by Wolf et al., different cooling compounds have different release rates and may be blended to maximize their cooling contributions (p. 38).

42. Regarding the ratio of cooling components as required by claims 26 and 27, it would have been obvious to provide cooling compounds including menthyl glutarate (a menthyl ester) and isopulegol in the cooling compositions of Wolf et al. at a ratio of about 40:3 as Wolf et al. teach menthyl esters (e.g. menthyl lactate and menthyl succinate) in about 40:3 combinations with other cooling agents (e.g. Table 15, Example 52). Further, Wolf et al. again notes that different cooling compounds have different release rates and may be blended to maximize their cooling contributions and minimize the bitterness of the composition (p. 44). This optimization would have been routine to one of ordinary skill in order to provide cooling compositions and would have been expected to provide cooling compositions having a ratio of cooling compounds as claimed.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nikki H. Dees whose telephone number is (571) 270-3435. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30-4:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Keith Hendricks can be reached on (571) 272-1401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1781

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/N. H. D./

Nikki H. Dees  
Examiner  
Art Unit 1781

/Keith D. Hendricks/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1781